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Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report on the financial status and activities of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery contains the recommendations adopted by the Board of Trustees of the Fund at its eighth session, held in Geneva from 20 to 24 January 2003, which were approved by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General on 3 February 2003. The present report updates the report of the Secretary-General submitted to the Commission on Human Rights at its fifty-ninth session (E/CN.4/2003/83 and Add.1), as well as the report of the Secretary-General to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session (A/57/308).

* A/58/150.

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I. Mandate of the Fund

1. In its resolution 46/122 of 17 December 1991, the General Assembly established the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, which receives voluntary contributions from Governments, non-governmental organizations, other private and public entities and individuals. The purpose of the Fund is to provide financial assistance to representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions that deal with issues related to contemporary forms of slavery so they may participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery and to extend humanitarian, legal and financial aid, through established channels of assistance, to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

II. Administration and Board of Trustees

2. Pursuant to General Assembly resolution 46/122, the Fund is administered by the Secretary-General, through the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, in accordance with the relevant Financial Regulations and Rules of the United Nations on general trust funds for humanitarian assistance and with the advice of a Board of Trustees.

3. The Board is composed of five experts with relevant experience in the field of human rights and, in particular, with issues of contemporary forms of slavery, serving in their personal capacities. The current members of the Board, appointed by the Secretary-General for a three-year renewable term, in consultation with the Chairperson of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights, with due regard to equitable geographical distribution, are Swami Agnivesh (Chairperson), Theo van Boven, Cheikh Saad-Bouh Kamara, Tatiana Matveeva and José de Souza Martins.

III. Beneficiaries

4. In accordance with the selection criteria adopted by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/122, the beneficiaries of assistance from the Fund shall be: (a) representatives of non-governmental organizations dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery who would not, in the opinion of the Board, be able to attend the session of the Working Group without the assistance provided by the Fund and who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems relating to contemporary forms of slavery; and (b) individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery (see also annex I, which contains criteria and other requirements for the selection of beneficiaries).

IV. Grant cycle

5. Applications for travel or project grants for 2004 must be submitted by 15 September 2003 for analysis by the secretariat of the Fund and Board. Admissible

applications will be examined by the Board at its next session, scheduled to be held in January 2004. At that session, the Board will adopt recommendations for grants, which will then be submitted for approval to the High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General. The grants approved should be paid in February/March 2004. Beneficiaries of project grants then have to provide satisfactory narrative and financial reports on the use of their grants before 1 November 2004. Until satisfactory reports on the use of previous grants are received, no new project grant can be paid.

6. Detailed information on the admissibility of new applications, the selection process, the payment of grants and, monitoring and evaluation by the Board and its secretariat can be found in the previous report to the General Assembly (A/57/308, paras. 6-10).

V. Payment of contributions

7. In order to meet the requirements of the grant cycle and meet new requests for funding during a current year, new voluntary contributions should be paid to the Fund by the end of 2003 so that they can be duly recorded by the United Nations Treasurer well in advance of the annual session of the Board. Contributions that cannot be recorded before the session of the Board will be considered at its next annual session.

VI. Eighth session of the Board of Trustees

8. During the 10 meetings of its eighth session, the Board of Trustees examined information prepared by its secretariat concerning previous grants paid from 1999 to 2002, applications for new travel and project grants, the financial situation of the Fund, including new contributions and pledges (see annex II, sect. A), and the implementation of the new recommendations approved in 2002. The Board met with the High Commissioner for Human Rights and the Deputy High Commissioner, as well as representatives of donor and other interested Governments, the International Labour Organization and staff members of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights working on other activities relevant to the mandate of the Board.

Review of previous project grants

9. The Board reviewed the narrative and financial reports on the use of travel and project grants paid from 1999 to 2002 and adopted relevant recommendations.

Review of the relevant guidelines on travel grants

10. The Board recommended that should a victim who is the beneficiary of a travel grant be accompanied by a project leader, the latter be requested to give priority to the testimony of the victim, as recommended by the Working Group. The Board recommended that, for security reasons, the beneficiaries of travel grants who are

former victims should be asked in advance if they want to be referred to by a pseudonym in the reports on the Fund.

11. In order to disseminate more widely information on how victims may apply for travel grants, the Board recommended that the information note on the Fund, the application forms, the selection criteria and the guidelines of the Fund be made available at the annual session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery as conference room papers.

12. The Board underlined that it always takes gender into consideration when considering applications for travel grants and revising the application forms and the guidelines of the Board.

13. Upon consultation with the Office of the High Commissioner, the Board took into consideration the increase in the cost of living in Geneva as reflected in the daily subsistence allowance and recommended an increase in the stipend for beneficiaries of travel grants from SwF 150 to SwF 175.

Recommendations for grants

14. The Board examined 37 applications for travel grants amounting to about US$ 85,800 and 55 applications for project grants amounting to approximately $743,990.

15. The project and travel grants recommended in accordance with General Assembly resolution 46/122 and other approved selection criteria (see annex I) will assist non-governmental organizations in 24 countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe. In accordance with the mandate of the Fund, the Board's recommendations focus on assisting representatives of non-governmental organizations from different regions that deal with issues of contemporary forms of slavery to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, as well as on extending, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

16. When making recommendations for new travel grants, the Board took into consideration that the main theme of the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group, held in Geneva from 16 to 20 June 2003, was contemporary forms of slavery related to and generated by discrimination, in particular gender discrimination (such as forced marriage, child marriage and the sale of wives).

17. The Board recommended that $21,995 be allocated to eight new travel grants (see annex III, figure 1, and annex IV.A). All travel grants were released prior to the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, provided that the conditions attached to the grants had been met and that the beneficiaries had been able to obtain a visa on time.

18. The Board also recommended a payment of $130,920 for 28 new project grants (see annex III, figure 2, and annex IV.B).

19. In accordance with United Nations rules governing general trust funds for humanitarian assistance, 13 per cent of estimated annual expenditures in 2003 were set aside for programme support costs related to the servicing of the Fund and 15 per cent of estimated annual expenditures were set aside as a reserve for 2004.

Cooperation with the Working Group

20. The Board recommended that the payment of travel expenses be authorized to enable the Chairperson or another member of the Board to participate in the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery, to introduce the report on the Fund, to meet and introduce to the Working Group the beneficiaries of travel grants attending the session and to inform the Working Group about the project grants approved and the financial situation of the Fund. Mr. Kamara attended the session, presented the updated information on the Fund and met with the beneficiaries of travel and project grants.

21. The Board recommended that the secretariat continue to inform it about priority areas identified by the Working Group so that the Board could take them into consideration in selecting the beneficiaries of travel grants.

Recommendations of the Board for the intersessional period

22. The Board recommended that, within proper limits, provision continue to be made in the cost plan for 2004 to enable members of the Board or its secretariat to visit projects subsidized by the Fund in their geographical region in order to better evaluate the work carried out and planned. A report on those visits should be prepared by the Board or its secretariat and made available to the Board at its next session.

23. The Board recommended that a fact sheet on the activities of the Fund be prepared by the Office of the High Commissioner for informational purposes and that a sufficient number of copies be printed to allow wide dissemination. The Board also recommended that the Office's fact sheet No. 14 on contemporary forms of slavery be revised to include reference to the activities of the Fund and the Board. The Board also recommended that its secretariat prepare a leaflet or brochure for fund-raising and informational purposes using as a model the one prepared on the United Nations Voluntary Fund for the International Decade of the World's Indigenous People.

24. The Board recommended the issuance of a statement on the occasion of the United Nations International Day for the Abolition of Slavery, if possible together with other relevant United Nations organs and partners such as schools.

25. The Board continued to consider issues of contemporary forms of slavery, taking into consideration the Durban Declaration and Programme of Action adopted at the World Conference against Racism, Racial Discrimination, Xenophobia and Related Intolerance. The Board underlined that, when adopting recommendations for grants, it had always taken into consideration, among other violations of human rights, the fact that victims of contemporary forms of slavery were often victims of racial discrimination, including discrimination based on the caste system.

26. The Board recommended that a non-discrimination clause be included in the guidelines of the Fund and in the application forms, mentioning that organizations applying to the Fund should demonstrate that assistance is provided to victims and their family members without distinction of any kind, such as race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, national or social origin or property, birth or other status.

27. Considering the additional workload due to the increase in the number of applications received, the Board recommended that the provision of additional Professional and General Service staff and facilities to adequately service the Fund and Board be ensured, if necessary from programme support costs.

VII. Approval and implementation of recommendations

28. All the recommendations made by the Board of Trustees at its eighth session were approved on 3 February 2003 by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General. As at 28 July 2003, all travel grants had been paid and the beneficiaries attended the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group. A few project grants were kept pending until additional information requested from the applicants had been received by the Board.

29. The Board noted with satisfaction that, thanks to new contributions from previous and new donors, appeals by the High Commissioner, the Board and Fund secretariat and recommendations of the Subcommission on the Promotion and Protection of Human Rights and the Working Group, it had been able to recommend 36 new grants in 2003. The relevant statistics since the Board started allocating grants in 1997, including the number of travel and project applications received and the amount of money requested, as well as the number of grants received and the amount of money allocated by the Fund, are shown in the accompanying table.

Statistics on the allocation of travel and project grants, 1997-2003

Year	*Type of grant*	*Number of admissible applications*[b]	*Amount requested (US dollars)*	*Number of grants approved*	*Amount allocated (US dollars)*
1997					
	Travel	-	-	6	13 600
	Project			3	10 250
1998[a]		-	-	-	-
1999					
	Travel	10	100 000	10	13 505
	Project	23	800 000	5	27 000
2000					
	Travel	43	113 059	17	30 800
	Project	25	552 236	17	83 500
2001					
	Travel	33	73 000	13	25 715
	Project	23	330 000	18	148 700
2002					
	Travel	39	80 000	7	14 046
	Project	39	600 000	21	121 000
2003					
	Travel	37	85 800	8	21 995
	Project	55	743 990	28	130 920

[a] The total amount available for grants was paid in 1997 ($23,850), and no new contributions were paid.
[b] Every year about 50 applications are received that are not admissible, as they do not fall within the mandate of the Fund, arrive after the established deadline or are incomplete.

VIII. Twenty-eighth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

30. At its twenty-eighth session, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery had before it the report of the Secretary-General to the Commission on Human Rights concerning the situation of the Fund (E/CN.4/2003/83 and Add.1).

31. A member of the Board of Trustees, Mr. Kamara, attended the session and introduced the documentation available, the beneficiaries of travel grants attending the session and the financial situation of the Fund.

32. The Working Group expressed its appreciation for the participation at its twenty-eighth session of six representatives of non-governmental organizations working in various countries in Africa, the Americas, Asia and Europe, including victims of contemporary forms of slavery, whose expenses were financed by the Fund upon the recommendation of its Board of Trustees, and for their valuable contribution to its work. It also invited the Board of Trustees to continue to promote the participation at the annual sessions of the Working Group of individuals and organizations from as large a number of countries as possible, in accordance with the priorities established in the agenda of the Working Group.

33. The Working Group also noted with satisfaction that 28 project grants had been paid by the Fund, upon the recommendation of the Board, to local non-governmental organizations that worked on issues of contemporary forms of slavery, and that four project leaders had attended the session of the Working Group and had reported orally on the implementation of their projects. The Working Group also welcomed the participation in its session of a member of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, encouraged the Chairman or another member of the Board to attend its next session and expressed its support for the work of the members of the Board of Trustees of the Fund, in particular their fund-raising activities. The Working Group expressed its gratitude to Governments, organizations, trade unions and individuals, including young students, who had contributed to the Fund and encouraged them to continue to do so. In that respect, the Working Group also recalled the appeal to all Governments made by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/122 to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, urged them and non-governmental organizations, other private and public entities and individuals to contribute to the Fund and encouraged them to do so to enable the Fund to fulfil its mandate effectively in 2004. Finally, the Working Group decided to continue to examine the situation and activities of the Trust Fund at the beginning of its twenty-ninth session in view of the importance of its activities to the work of the Working Group.

IX. Needs assessment

34. Applications for grants amounting to approximately $831,000 were received in 2003. The Board was able to recommend only about $175,000 (less than 20 per cent of the total amount requested). In the Board's view, in order to be able to fulfil its mandate and to satisfy the new applications envisaged for 2004, and also taking into consideration that the Board had recommended for expenditure almost all the money available at its eighth session, the Fund would need new contributions amounting to

at least $300,000 before the ninth session of the Board, scheduled to be held at the end of January 2004.

35. New contributions and pledges have already been made for the ninth session of the Board (see annex II, sects. C and D).

X. Fund-raising for the ninth session of the Board of Trustees

36. The Board adopted its revised cost plan for 2004 on the basis of the increase in new applications for grants and the increase in new contributions received in 2003.

37. The Board held its annual meeting with regular and new donor Governments and other interested Governments. The level of participation was encouraging and high-level exchanges took place. The representative of Japan informed the Board about a pledge for 2003, which was about to be paid.

38. The Board very much appreciated the fact that more and more school students, non-governmental organizations and other private entities and individuals were becoming regular donors to the Fund.

39. The Board also very much appreciated the advice and support expressed by the High Commissioner and the Deputy High Commissioner for the activities of the Board and the Fund. In particular, the Board appreciated that the High Commissioner had expressed his willingness to support the Board in its fund-raising mandate.

40. The Board recommended that the secretariat of the Commission on Human Rights continue to invite the Bureau to give the floor to the Chairperson or another member of the Board to deliver a brief speech to the Commission for the purpose of introducing the report of the Secretary-General on the Fund, providing the Commission with updated information on its work and the financial situation of the Fund and inviting donors to contribute to the Fund.

XI. How to contribute to the Fund

41. Voluntary contributions to the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery may be made as follows:

(a) In United States dollars and other currencies to: United Nations Office at Geneva, account No. 485001802, J. P. Morgan Chase Bank, New York, NY 10004, United States; swift code: CHASUS33;

(b) In euros and pounds sterling to: United Nations Office at Geneva, account No. 23961 901, J. P. Morgan Chase Bank, London, P.O. Box 440, Wollgate House, Coleman Street, London, United Kingdom; swift code: CHASGB2L;

(c) In Swiss francs to: United Nations Geneva General Fund, account No. 240-C0590160.0, UBS, Rue du Rhône 8, Geneva 2, Switzerland; swift code: UBSWCHZH12A;

(d) By cheque to the order of the United Nations to be sent to the Treasurer, United Nations Office at Geneva, Palais des Nations, CH-1211 Geneva 10, Switzerland.

Please mention that payment is to be made to the order of the United Nations and also, in any case, the following: "for the UN Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery- SH".

42. To enable the Secretariat to follow up and inform the Board of Trustees, the General Assembly, the Commission on Human Rights, the Subcommission and the Working Group, donors wishing to make a voluntary contribution are invited to inform the Fund's secretariat of their payment at:

United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery
Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
Palais de Nations
CH-1211 Geneva 10
Switzerland

Telephone: + (41) (22) 917 91 64
+ (41) (22) 917 97 27
+ (41) (22) 917 91 45

Facsimile: + (41) (22) 917 90 17

XII. Recommendations

43. As recommended by the Board of Trustees of the Fund at its eighth session and approved by the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on behalf of the Secretary-General, donors are invited to contribute to the Fund by the end of the year in order that the contributions may be duly recorded by the United Nations Treasurer in advance of the annual session of the Board. Contributions that cannot be recorded before the session of the Board will be considered at its next annual session.

44. At its twenty-eighth session, the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery expressed its gratitude to Governments, organizations, trade unions and individuals, including young students, who had contributed to the Fund and encouraged them to continue to do so. In this respect, the Working Group also recalled the appeal made by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/122 to all Governments to respond favourably to requests for contributions to the Fund, urged them and non-governmental organizations, other private and public entities and individuals to contribute to the Fund, and encouraged them to do so in order to enable the Fund to fulfil its mandate effectively in the year 2004.

45. In the Board's view, in order to be able to satisfy all new applications envisaged for 2004 and to fulfil its mandate satisfactorily, the Fund would need at least $300,000 more before the eighth session of the Board, scheduled to be held at the end of January 2004.

Annex I

Criteria and other requirements for the selection of beneficiaries

A. Travel grants

1. According to the criteria established by the General Assembly in its resolution 46/122, grants from the Fund shall be given to:

(a) Representatives from non-governmental organizations from different regions dealing with issues of contemporary forms of slavery to assist them to participate in the deliberations of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery:

(i) Who are so considered by the Board of Trustees;

(ii) Who would not, in the opinion of the Board, be able to attend the sessions of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery without the assistance provided by the Fund;

(iii) Who would be able to contribute to a deeper knowledge on the part of the Working Group of the problems relating to contemporary forms of slavery;

(b) Individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

2. In addition, the Board has developed other practices and guidelines:

(a) Application forms for travel grants should include a letter of nomination and recommendation signed by an executive official of the applicant's organization other than the applicant himself or herself;

(b) The Board will take into consideration the main theme of the Working Group's session when making recommendations for travel grants;

(c) A non-governmental organization may apply for grants for a maximum of two representatives;

(d) In proposing candidates, the applicant non-governmental organization should take gender balance into consideration;

(e) The applicant must submit by airmail the original of the application duly signed and dated;

(f) Representatives should be selected from all the geographical regions in order to provide the widest possible view of contemporary forms of slavery in the world (resolution 2000/12 of the Subcommission on the Protection and the Promotion of Human Rights);

(g) The organization should provide information on its legal status, year of foundation, annual budget, other sources of funding in relation to aspects of contemporary forms of slavery with which the organization deals and specific experience and/or expertise in the relevant issues to be discussed at the Working Group;

(h) The organization should provide information on the responsibilities of the applicant in the organization and on the theme of the applicant's presentation to the Working Group;

(i) Beneficiaries of a travel grant should deliver their statements on behalf of the organization that applied for the approved grant;

(j) The Board will not consider an application for which the secretariat has not received, at its request, additional satisfactory information after a second reminder.

B. Project grants

3. According to General Assembly resolution 46/122, grants from the Fund shall be given to extend, through established channels of assistance, humanitarian, legal and financial aid to individuals whose human rights have been severely violated as a result of contemporary forms of slavery.

4. The Board has developed the following practices and guidelines:

(a) An organization can request a maximum amount of US$ 15,000 per grant from the Fund;

(b) Projects should be selected from all the geographical regions in order to provide the widest possible view of contemporary forms of slavery in the world (Subcommission resolution 2000/12);

(c) The project should take gender balance into consideration;

(d) The original application, duly signed and dated by an executive officer of the applying organization, should be sent by airmail;

(e) The organization should provide information on its present activities and the aspects of contemporary forms of slavery that it deals with;

(f) If satisfactory narrative and financial reports on the use of a previous grant have not been received, a new grant cannot be released and should be kept pending;

(g) Project grants should be allocated for direct assistance to victims and to local non-governmental organizations. As the case may be, grants can be channelled via an international non-governmental organization, provided that it does not keep any part of the grant for its activities;

(h) The Board will not consider an application for which the secretariat has not received, at its request, additional satisfactory information after a second reminder;

(i) If no satisfactory narrative and financial reports are received, the organization may be requested to refund the grant concerned.

Annex II

Contributions and pledges available for the eighth and ninth sessions of the Board of Trustees of the United Nations Voluntary Trust Fund on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

A. Contributions available for the eighth session[a]

Table 1
Contributions by States

State	*For the year*	*Amount (US dollars)*	*Date paid*	*Number of contributions*
Brazil	2003	10 000	28 October 2002	4
Cyprus	2003	4 000	6 August 2002	3
France	2002	34 778	21 March 2002	4
Holy See	2003	1 000	22 October 2002	4
Israel	2003	5 000	30 December 2002	1
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	2002	5 000	6 February 2002	1
Netherlands	2003	87 870	20 October 2002	4
Qatar	2002	10 000	10 April 2002	1
Saudi Arabia		20 000	5 February 2003[b]	1
Subtotal (table 1)		**177 648**		

[a] Based on information available at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

[b] A cheque was received during the eighth session and forwarded to the United Nations Treasurer at the United Nations Office at Geneva. The contribution was officially registered on 5 February 2003. The Board decided to take it into consideration in its recommendations for grants.

Table 2

Contributions by non-governmental organizations, other private or public entities and individuals

Entity or individual	*Amount (US dollars)*	*Date paid*	*Number of contributions*
Aichi International Connecting Conference for Human Rights, Japan	212	7 May 2002	1
Association of Humanitarian Lawyers (Ms. Karen Parker, United States)	500	15 February 2002	2
Students of the Istituto Tecnico Commerciale	577	10 May 2002	7
Statale Oscar Romero, Albino, Italy	1 109	18 December 2002	8
Students and teachers of Scelem, Italia	525	22 January 2003	1
Japan Lawyers International Solidarity Association, Japan	173	7 May 2002	1
Nagasaki Case, Japan	75	23 August 2002	1
Japanese Workers Committee for Human Rights, Tokyo, Japan	267	7 May 2002	2
Mr. Yorio Shiokawa, Tokyo, Japan	185	7 May 2002	5
	397	23 August 2002	6
Mr. Sandro Spinelli	158	21 January 2003	1
HVAC Systems Technology Inc. (Mr. David Solberg, President), Minneapolis, United States	125	14 January 2002	1
Students and teachers of the Archway School, Gloucester, United Kingdom	4 098	26 June 2002	2
Subtotal (table 2)	**8 401**		
Total (tables 1 and 2)	**186 049**		

B. Pledges made before the eighth session

State	*Amount (US dollars)*	*Date pledged*
Japan[a]	36 000	29 January 2003
The Netherlands	40 614	3 May 2002
Total	**76 614**	

[a] The pledge was made by the representative of Japan at the meeting of the Board with donors during the eighth session, on 24 January 2003. The Board decided to take it into consideration in its recommendations for grants.

C. Contributions available for the ninth session[a]

(as at 28 July 2003)

Table 1
Contributions by States

State	*For the year*	*Amount (US dollars)*	*Date paid*	*Number of contributions*
Botswana	2004	500	13 May 2003	1
France	2003	34 620	12 May 2003	5
Mauritius	2004	3 000	24 March 2003	1
South Africa	2004	5 847	1 April 2003	4
Subtotal (table 1)		**43 967**		

[a] Based on information available at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights.

Table 2
Contributions by non-governmental organizations, other private or public entities and individuals

Entity or individual	*For the year*	*Amount (US dollars)*	*Date paid*	*Number of contributions*
Mr. Yorio Shiokawa	2004	146	27 March 2003	4
Japanese Workers Committee	2004	219	27 March 2003	5
Students and teachers of the Istituto Tecnico Commerciale Statale Oscar Romero, Albino, Italy	2004	971	28 May 2003	9
Subtotal (table 2)		**1 336**		
Total (tables 1 and 2)		**45 303**		

D. Pledges made since the eighth session[a]

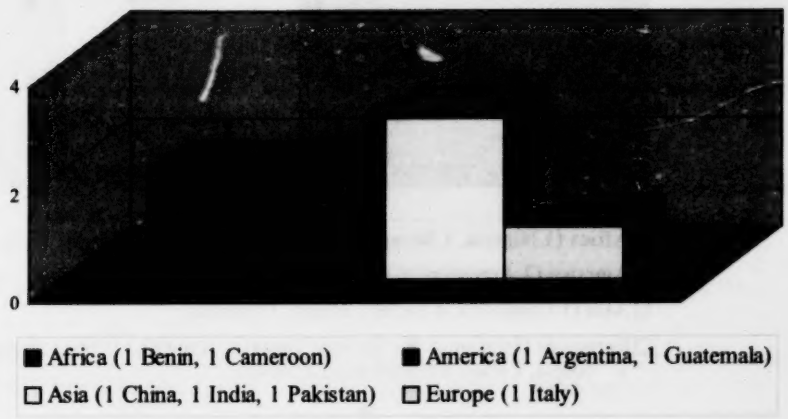
Entity or individual	*For the year*	*Amount (US dollars)*	*Date paid*	*Number of contributions*
Mr. Yorio Shiokawa	2004	146	27 March 2003	4
Japanese Workers Committee	2004	219	27 March 2003	5
Students and teachers of the Istituto Tecnico Commerciale Statale Oscar Romero, Albino, Italy	2004	971	28 May 2003	9
Total		**1 336**		

[a] Based on information available at the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights as at 28 July 2003.

Annex III

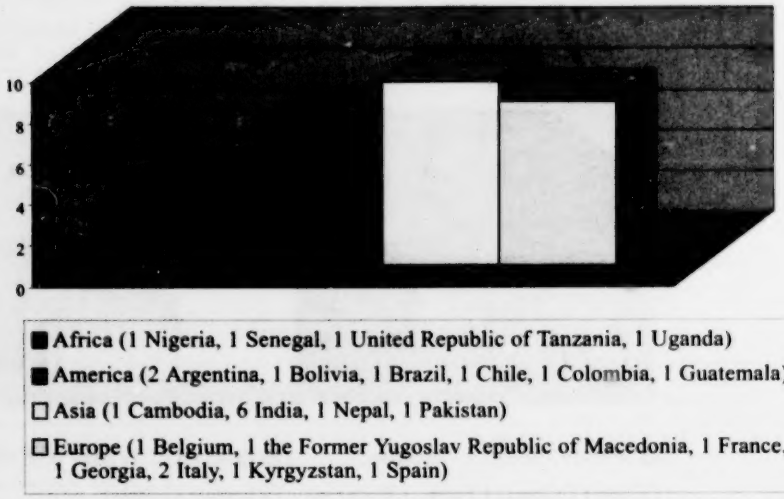
Geographical distribution of travel and project grants

Figure 1
Geographical distribution of travel grants allocated by the Board of Trustees of the Fund at its eighth session for attendance at the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery (number of beneficiaries)



Note: Total number of admissible requests for travel grants: 37; total amount of money requested: approximately $85,800.

Figure 2
Geographical distribution of project grants allocated by the Board of Trustees of the Fund at its eighth session (number of projects)


10
8
6
4
2
0
Africa (1 Nigeria, 1 Senegal, 1 United Republic of Tanzania, 1 Uganda)
America (2 Argentina, 1 Bolivia, 1 Brazil, 1 Chile, 1 Colombia, 1 Guatemala)
Asia (1 Cambodia, 6 India, 1 Nepal, 1 Pakistan)
Europe (1 Belgium, 1 the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, 1 France, 1 Georgia, 2 Italy, 1 Kyrgyzstan, 1 Spain)

Note: Total number of admissible requests for project grants: 55; total amount of money requested: approximately $745,000.

Annex IV

Travel and project grants approved by the Board of Trustees at its eighth session for attendance at the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group on Contemporary Forms of Slavery

A. Travel grants

Organization and country	*Name of representative*[a]	*Theme*
Tomorrow's Children, Benin	Micheline Aklo (f)	Experience as a trafficked person
African Network for Prevention and Protection against Child Abuse and Neglect, Cameroon chapter	Modi Maimounatou (f)	Experience of early marriage
Centro de Docentes Jubilados y Pensionados Santiago del Estero "Carmen Palumbo de Leguizamón", Argentina	Fabiana Voget (f)	Child labour; exploitation of minors
End Sexual Exploitation of Children, Guatemala	Maria E. Villarreal (f)	Trafficking of children
Committee of Propaganda and Education on the Convention on the Rights of the Child, China	Fuyong Jiao (m)[b]	Clinical study of 86 sexually abused children
All India Women's Conference, India	Yadav Shashi (f)	Gender discrimination and forced child marriage
All Pakistan Women's Association, Pakistan	Anita Sattar Silat (f)	Combating discrimination: criminalization of extramarital sex, including adultery
Association for the promotion and the defence of children, Erythros, Italy	Beza Belaineh Gebre (f)[c]	Sexual exploitation: support and assistance to and protection of victims of trafficking
Total	**8 travel grants, $21,995**[d]	

[a] (f) means female; (m) male.

[b] The beneficiary could not attend the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group. His grant will be kept pending for his participation at the twenty-ninth session.

[c] The beneficiary could not attend the twenty-eighth session of the Working Group and was replaced by Dorothee Grosskraumbach.

[d] Beneficiaries are entitled to a round-trip plane ticket and a stipend of $175 for each day of attendance plus two extra days for travel.

B. Project grants

Organization and country	*Title of project or aspect covered*	*Approved grant (US dollars)*
Africa		
Consulting Centre for Constitutional Right and Justice, Nigeria	Direct humanitarian, legal and financial assistance to victims of contemporary forms of slavery and their families	6 000
Rencontre africaine pour la défense des droits de l'homme, Senegal	Assistance to victims of domestic exploitation	15 000
Kiota Women's Health and Development Organization, United Republic of Tanzania	Penetrating the world of child abuse and violence: assistance to girl victims of sexual abuse and trafficking	11 000
Kabagahi Trinity Association, Uganda	Direct support to sexually exploited women	6 420
Americas		
Centro de Docentes Jubilados y Pensionados Santiago del Estero "Carmen Palumbo de Leguizamón", Argentina	Elimination of child labour and reinsertion into school	7 500
Instituto de Religiosas Adoratrices del Santisimo Sacramento y de la Caridad, Argentina	Assistance to girls and women victims of sexual exploitation	2 000
Parroquia Santísma Trinidad de la Diócesis de "El Alto", Bolivia	Educational centre to prevent and stop child labour	7 500
Caso do Pobre de Nossa Senhora de Copacabana, Brazil	Assistance to sexually abused children	2 000
Programma clubes juveniles Moani, Departamento de Pastoral Obrera, Arzobispado de la Santísma Concepción, Chile	Eradication of labour exploitation of children: assistance to child labourers	2 000
Orden de Religiosas Adoratrices de Colombia, Colombia	Prevention and accompaniment of women victims of prostitution and their families	2 500
Les Trois Quarts du Monde, Guatemala	Support to shelter, education, training and reinsertion of street girls	7 500
Asia		
Protection and provision of juvenile justice, Cambodia	Judicial enforcement and rehabilitation for juveniles: assistance to child victims of exploitation	4 000
Mahila Rural Development Youth Society, India	Awareness and action against child labour	3 000
All Indias Women Conference, India	Assistance to women victims of contemporary forms of slavery	3 500

Organization and country	*Title of project or aspect covered*	*Approved grant (US dollars)*
Vedika, India	Bounded labour, child labour and trafficking	3 000
International Organization of the Moral Youth, India	Awareness-building on the issue of child marriage	1 000
Cuddapah District Oppressed Peoples' Village Upliftment Committee, India	Bonded labour	7 000
Social and Economic Assistance for Rural and City Habitants, India	Empowerment programmes for Dalit women and children against sexual exploitation	2 500
Informal Sector Service Centre, Nepal	Ex-Kamaiya reliving programme Bardiya	11 000
Association of networks for community empowerment, Pakistan	Education and health programme for brick kiln workers (child labour)	6 000
Europe		
Churches' Commission for Migrants in Europe, Belgium	Networking against trafficking in women (workshops for professionals)	2 000
Macedonian non-governmental organization of policewomen, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	Assistance to children abused in the streets	5 000
Agir pour les femmes en situation précaire, France	Fight against domestic slavery and assistance to victims	5 000
Human Rights Information and Documentation Centre, Georgia	Activities against trafficking	2 500
Movimento Laici America Latina, Italy	Awareness-raising campaign against contemporary forms of slavery	2 000
Compagni di Strada, Italy	Assistance to women and girls forced into prostitution	1 000
Women's Support Centre, Kyrgyzstan	Counter-trafficking activities: information and awareness-raising campaign and hotline	2 000
Adoratrices Proyecto Esperanza, Spain	Comprehensive assistance to women victims of trafficking and sexual exploitation	1 000
Total	**28 projects**	**130 920**

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Fifty-eighth session
Item 119 (a) of the provisional agenda*
Human rights questions: implementation of human rights instruments

Status of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

Report of the Secretary-General**

Summary

The General Assembly, by its resolution 2200 A (XXI) of 16 December 1966, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and expressed the hope that the Covenants and the Optional Protocol would be signed, ratified or acceded to without delay. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to submit to it at its future sessions reports concerning the status of ratification of the Covenants and of the Optional Protocol. In response to that request, reports on the status of the International Covenants and the Optional Protocol have been submitted annually to the Assembly since its twenty-second session in 1967.

Both Covenants and the Optional Protocol were opened for signature at New York on 19 December 1966. In accordance with their respective provisions,[1] the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights entered into force on 3 January 1976, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered

* A/58/150.

** The footnote requested by the General Assembly in resolution 58/248 was not included in the submission.

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into force on 23 March 1976 and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, having received the required number of ratifications or accessions, entered into force simultaneously with that Covenant on 23 March 1976.

In its resolution 56/144 of 19 December 2001, the General Assembly appealed strongly to all States that had not yet done so to become parties to both Covenants, as well as to accede to the Optional Protocols to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and to make the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant; encouraged the States parties to consider limiting the extent of any reservations they lodge to the International Covenants on Human Rights, to formulate any reservations as precisely and narrowly as possible and to ensure that no reservation was incompatible with the object and purpose of the relevant treaty; and encouraged them to review regularly any reservations made in respect of the provisions of the Covenants with a view to withdrawing them. The Assembly urged all States to publish the texts of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights and the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and its Optional Protocols in as many local languages as possible and to distribute them and make them known as widely as possible in their territories. The Assembly also requested the Secretary-General to ensure that the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights effectively assists the Human Rights Committee and the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights in the implementation of their respective mandates, including by the provision of adequate Secretariat staff resources, and conference and other relevant support services, and to submit to it at its fifty-eighth session a report on the status of the Covenants and the Optional Protocols.

1. As at 1 July 2003, the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 146 States, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 149 States, and the Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights had been ratified or acceded to by 104 States. The list of States that have ratified or acceded to the Covenants and the Optional Protocol, together with the dates of ratification or accession and of entry into force, appear in annexes I to III to the present report.

2. The General Assembly, by its resolution 44/128 of 15 December 1989, adopted and opened for signature, ratification or accession the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aimed at the abolition of the death penalty, and called upon all Governments in a position to do so to consider signing and ratifying or acceding to the Second Optional Protocol.

3. The Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights entered into force on 11 July 1991, three months after the date on which the tenth instrument of ratification or accession was deposited with the Secretary-General. As at 1 August 2003, the Second Optional Protocol had been ratified or acceded to by 50 States. The list of States that have ratified or acceded to the Protocol, together with the dates of ratification or accession and entry into force, is contained in annex IV to the present report.

4. Upon ratification of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights or subsequently, 50 States made the declaration provided for in article 41 of the Covenant, recognizing the competence of the Human Rights Committee established under article 28 of the Covenant to receive and consider communications to the effect that a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations under the Covenant: Algeria, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Belarus, Belgium, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Bulgaria, Canada, Chile, Congo, Croatia, Czech Republic, Denmark, Ecuador, Finland, Gambia, Germany, Guyana, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Liechtenstein, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, Netherlands, New Zealand, Norway, Paraguay, Peru, Philippines, Poland, Republic of Korea, Russian Federation, Senegal, Slovakia, Slovenia, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sweden, Switzerland, Tunisia, Ukraine, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America and Zimbabwe. The provisions of article 41 entered into force on 28 March 1979 in accordance with paragraph 2 of that article. No inter-State communication under article 41 of the Covenant had been filed as at 1 August 2003.

5. As regards the implementation of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, the Committee on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, established in accordance with Economic and Social Council resolution 1985/17 of 28 May 1985, held its twenty-sixth (extraordinary), twenty-seventh, twenty-eighth, twenty-ninth and thirtieth sessions at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 13 to 31 August 2001, from 12 to 30 November 2001, from 29 April to 17 May 2002, from 11 to 19 November 2002 and from 5 to 23 May 2003, respectively. It submitted reports to the Economic and Social Council at its substantive sessions of 2002 and of 2003,[2] in which it made suggestions and recommendations concerning issues arising from the consideration of reports submitted by States parties to the Covenant.

6. As regards the implementation of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the Human Rights Committee held its seventy-third session at the United Nations Office at Geneva from 15 October to 2 November 2001, its seventy-fourth session at United Nations Headquarters from 18 March to 5 April 2002, its seventy-fifth session at Geneva from 8 to 26 July 2002, its seventy-sixth session at Geneva from 14 October to 1 November 2002, its seventy-seventh session at Geneva from 17 March to 4 April 2003 and its seventy-eighth session at Geneva from 14 July to 8 August 2003 (including an additional final week for consideration of communications under the Optional Protocol). In accordance with article 45 of the Covenant and article 6 of the First Optional Protocol, the Committee submitted its annual report to the General Assembly at its fifty-seventh session[3] covering the activities of the Committee at its seventy-third to seventy-fifth sessions. The annual report covering the Committee's activities at its seventy-sixth to seventy-eighth sessions will be submitted to the Assembly at its fifty-eighth session.[4]

Notes

[1] Article 27 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, article 49 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and article 9 of the First Optional Protocol.

[2] *Official Records of the Economic and Social Council, 2002, Supplement No. 2* (E/2002/22); and ibid., *2003, Supplement No. 2* (E/2003/22).

[3] *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-seventh Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/57/40), vols. I and II.

[4] To be issued as *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-eighth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/58/40), vols. I and II.

Annex I

List of States that have ratified or acceded (or succeeded) to the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as at 1 July 2003 (146)

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Afghanistan	24 January 1983	24 April 1983
Albania	4 October 1991	4 January 1992
Algeria	12 September 1989	12 December 1989
Angola	10 January 1992	10 April 1992
Argentina	8 August 1986	8 November 1986
Armenia	13 September 1993	13 December 1993
Australia	10 December 1975	10 March 1976
Austria	10 September 1978	10 December 1978
Azerbaijan	13 August 1992	13 November 1992
Bangladesh	5 October 1998	5 January 1999
Barbados	5 January 1973	3 January 1976
Belarus	12 November 1973	3 January 1976
Belgium	21 April 1983	21 July 1983
Benin	12 March 1992	12 June 1992
Bolivia	12 August 1982	12 November 1982
Bosnia and Herzegovina	3 September 1993	6 March 1992
Brazil	24 January 1992	24 April 1992
Bulgaria	21 September 1970	3 January 1976
Burkina Faso	4 January 1999	4 April 1999
Burundi	9 May 1990	9 August 1990
Cambodia	26 May 1992	26 August 1992
Cameroon	27 June 1984	27 September 1984
Canada	19 May 1976	19 August 1976
Cape Verde	6 August 1993	6 November 1993
Central African Republic	8 May 1981	8 August 1981

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Chad	9 June 1995	9 September 1995
Chile	10 February 1972	3 January 1976
China	27 March 2001	27 June 2001
Colombia	29 October 1969	3 January 1976
Congo	5 October 1983	5 January 1984
Costa Rica	29 November 1968	3 January 1976
Côte d'Ivoire	26 March 1992	26 June 1992
Croatia	8 October 1991	8 October 1991
Cyprus	2 April 1969	3 January 1976
Czech Republic	22 February 1993	1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	14 September 1981	14 December 1981
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 November 1996	1 February 1997
Denmark	6 January 1972	3 January 1976
Dominica	17 June 1993	17 September 1993
Dominican Republic	4 January 1978	4 April 1978
Ecuador	6 March 1969	3 January 1976
Egypt	14 January 1982	14 April 1982
El Salvador	30 November 1979	29 February 1980
Equatorial Guinea	25 September 1987	25 December 1987
Eritrea	17 April 2001	17 July 2001
Estonia	21 October 1991	21 January 1992
Ethiopia	11 June 1993	11 September 1993
Finland	19 August 1975	3 January 1976
France	4 November 1980	4 February 1981
Gabon	21 January 1983	21 April 1983
Gambia	29 December 1978	29 March 1979
Georgia	3 May 1994	3 August 1994

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Germany	17 December 1973	3 January 1976
Ghana	7 September 2000	7 December 2000
Greece	16 May 1985	16 August 1985
Grenada	6 September 1991	6 December 1991
Guatemala	19 May 1988	19 August 1988
Guinea	24 January 1978	24 April 1978
Guinea-Bissau	2 July 1992	2 October 1992
Guyana	15 February 1977	15 May 1977
Honduras	17 February 1981	17 May 1981
Hungary	17 January 1974	3 January 1976
Iceland	22 November 1979	22 August 1979
India	10 April 1979	10 July 1979
Iran (Islamic Republic of)	24 June 1975	3 January 1976
Iraq	25 January 1971	3 January 1976
Ireland	8 December 1989	8 March 1990
Israel	3 October 1991	3 January 1992
Italy	15 September 1978	15 December 1978
Jamaica	3 October 1975	3 January 1976
Japan	21 June 1979	21 September 1979
Jordan	28 May 1975	3 January 1976
Kenya	1 May 1972	3 January 1976
Kuwait	21 May 1996	21 August 1996
Kyrgyzstan	7 October 1994	7 October 1995
Latvia	14 April 1992	14 July 1992
Lebanon	3 November 1972	3 January 1976
Lesotho	9 September 1992	9 December 1992
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15 May 1970	3 January 1976
Liechtenstein	10 December 1998	10 March 1999

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Lithuania	20 November 1991	20 February 1992
Luxembourg	18 August 1983	18 November 1983
Madagascar	22 September 1971	3 January 1976
Malawi	22 December 1993	22 March 1994
Mali	16 July 1974	3 January 1976
Malta	13 September 1990	13 December 1990
Mauritius	12 December 1973	3 January 1976
Mexico	23 March 1981	23 June 1981
Monaco	28 August 1997	28 November 1997
Mongolia	18 November 1974	3 January 1976
Morocco	3 May 1979	3 August 1979
Namibia	28 November 1994	28 February 1995
Nepal	14 May 1991	14 August 1991
Netherlands	11 December 1978	11 March 1979
New Zealand	28 December 1978	28 March 1979
Nicaragua	12 March 1980	12 June 1980
Niger	7 March 1986	7 June 1986
Nigeria	29 July 1993	29 October 1993
Norway	13 September 1972	3 January 1976
Panama	8 March 1977	8 June 1977
Paraguay	10 June 1992	10 September 1992
Peru	28 April 1978	28 July 1978
Philippines	7 June 1974	3 January 1976
Poland	18 March 1977	18 June 1977
Portugal	31 July 1978	31 October 1978
Republic of Korea	10 April 1990	10 July 1990
Republic of Moldova	26 January 1993	26 April 1993
Romania	9 December 1974	3 January 1976

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Russian Federation	16 October 1973	3 January 1976
Rwanda	16 April 1975	3 January 1976
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 November 1981	9 February 1982
San Marino	18 October 1985	18 January 1986
Senegal	13 February 1978	13 May 1978
Serbia and Montenegro	12 March 2001	12 March 2001
Seychelles	5 May 1992	5 August 1992
Sierra Leone	23 August 1996	23 November 1996
Slovakia	28 May 1993	28 May 1993
Slovenia	6 July 1992	6 July 1992
Solomon Islands	17 March 1982	17 March 1982
Somalia	24 January 1990	24 April 1990
Spain	27 April 1977	27 July 1977
Sri Lanka	11 June 1980	11 September 1980
Sudan	18 March 1986	18 June 1986
Suriname	28 December 1976	28 March 1977
Sweden	6 December 1971	3 January 1976
Switzerland	18 June 1992	18 September 1992
Syrian Arab Republic	21 April 1969	3 January 1976
Tajikistan	4 January 1999	4 April 1999
Thailand	5 September 1999	5 December 1999
Timor-Leste	16 April 2003	16 July 2003
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 January 1994	18 January 1994
Togo	24 May 1984	24 August 1984
Trinidad and Tobago	8 December 1978	8 March 1979
Tunisia	18 March 1969	3 January 1976
Turkmenistan	1 May 1997	1 August 1997

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Uganda	21 January 1987	21 April 1987
Ukraine	12 November 1973	3 January 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 May 1976	20 August 1976
United Republic of Tanzania	11 June 1976	11 September 1976
Uruguay	1 April 1970	3 January 1976
Uzbekistan	28 September 1995	28 December 1995
Venezuela	10 May 1978	10 August 1978
Viet Nam	24 September 1982	24 December 1982
Yemen	9 February 1987	9 May 1987
Zambia	10 April 1984	10 July 1984
Zimbabwe	13 May 1991	13 August 1991

Annex II

List of States that have ratified or acceded to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as at 1 August 2003 (149)

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Afghanistan	24 January 1983[a]	24 April 1983
Albania	4 October 1991[a]	4 January 1992
Algeria	12 September 1989	12 December 1989
Angola	10 January 1992[a]	10 April 1992
Argentina	8 August 1986	8 November 1986
Armenia	23 June 1993[a]	[b]
Australia	13 August 1980	13 November 1980
Austria	10 September 1978	10 December 1978
Azerbaijan	13 August 1992[a]	[b]
Bangladesh	7 September 2000	7 December 2000
Barbados	5 January 1973[a]	23 March 1976
Belarus	12 November 1973	23 March 1976
Belgium	21 April 1983	21 July 1983
Belize	10 June 1996[a]	10 September 1996
Benin	12 March 1992[a]	12 June 1992
Bolivia	12 August 1982[a]	12 November 1982
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 September 1993[c]	6 March 1992
Botswana	8 September 2000	8 December 2000
Brazil	24 January 1992[a]	24 April 1992
Bulgaria	21 September 1970	23 March 1976
Burkina Faso	4 January 1999[a]	4 April 1999
Burundi	9 May 1990[a]	9 August 1990
Cambodia	26 May 1992[a]	26 August 1992
Cameroon	27 June 1984[a]	27 September 1984

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Canada	19 May 1976[a]	19 August 1976
Cape Verde	6 August 1993[a]	6 November 1993
Central African Republic	8 May 1981[a]	8 August 1981
Chad	9 June 1995[a]	9 September 1995
Chile	10 February 1972	23 March 1976
Colombia	29 October 1969	23 March 1976
Congo	5 October 1983[a]	5 January 1984
Costa Rica	29 November 1968	23 March 1976
Côte d'Ivoire	26 March 1992[a]	26 June 1992
Croatia	12 October 1992[c]	8 October 1991
Cyprus	2 April 1969	23 March 1976
Czech Republic	22 February 1993[c]	1 January 1993
Democratic People's Republic of Korea	14 September 1981[a]	14 December 1981
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 November 1976[a]	1 February 1977
Denmark	6 January 1972	23 March 1976
Djibouti	5 November 2002	5 February 2002
Dominica	17 June 1993[a]	17 September 1993
Dominican Republic	4 January 1978[a]	4 April 1978
Ecuador	6 March 1969	23 March 1976
Egypt	14 January 1982	14 April 1982
El Salvador	30 November 1979	29 February 1980
Equatorial Guinea	25 September 1987[a]	25 December 1987
Estonia	21 October 1991[a]	21 January 1992
Ethiopia	11 June 1993[a]	11 September 1993
Finland	19 August 1975	23 March 1976
France	4 November 1980[a]	4 February 1981
Gabon	21 January 1983[a]	21 April 1983

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Gambia	22 March 1979[a]	22 June 1979
Georgia	3 May 1994[a]	[b]
Germany	17 December 1973	23 March 1976
Ghana	7 September 2000	7 December 2000
Greece	5 May 1997[a]	5 August 1997
Grenada	6 September 1991[a]	6 December 1991
Guatemala	6 May 1992[a]	5 August 1992
Guinea	24 January 1978	24 April 1978
Guyana	15 February 1977	15 May 1977
Haiti	6 February 1991[a]	6 May 1991
Honduras	25 August 1997	25 November 1997
Hungary	17 January 1974	23 March 1976
Iceland	22 August 1979	22 November 1979
India	10 April 1979[a]	10 July 1979
Iran, Islamic Republic of	24 June 1975	23 March 1976
Iraq	25 January 1971	23 March 1976
Ireland	8 December 1989	8 March 1990
Israel	3 October 1991[a]	3 January 1992
Italy	15 September 1978	15 December 1978
Jamaica	3 October 1975	23 March 1976
Japan	21 June 1979	21 September 1979
Jordan	28 May 1975	23 March 1976
Kazakhstan[d]		
Kenya	1 May 1972[a]	23 March 1976
Kuwait	21 May 1996[a]	21 August 1996
Kyrgyzstan	7 October 1994[a]	7 January 1996[b]
Latvia	14 April 1992[a]	14 July 1992
Lebanon	3 November 1972[a]	23 March 1976

State party	Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification	Date of entry into force
Lesotho	9 September 1992[a]	9 December 1992
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	15 May 1970[a]	23 March 1976
Liechtenstein	10 December 1998[a]	10 March 1999
Lithuania	20 November 1991[a]	10 March 1999
Luxembourg	18 August 1983	18 November 1983
Madagascar	21 June 1971	23 March 1976
Malawi	22 December 1993[a]	22 March 1994
Mali	16 July 1974[a]	23 March 1976
Malta	13 September 1990[a]	13 December 1990
Mauritius	12 December 1973[a]	23 March 1976
Mexico	23 March 1981[a]	23 June 1981
Monaco	28 August 1997	28 November 1997
Mongolia	18 November 1974	23 March 1976
Morocco	3 May 1979	3 August 1979
Mozambique	21 July 1993[a]	21 October 1993
Namibia	28 November 1994[a]	28 February 1995
Nepal	14 May 1991	14 August 1991
Netherlands	11 December 1978	11 March 1979
New Zealand	28 December 1978	28 March 1979
Nicaragua	12 March 1980[a]	12 June 1980
Niger	7 March 1986[a]	7 June 1986
Nigeria	29 July 1993[a]	29 October 1993
Norway	13 September 1972	23 March 1976
Panama	8 March 1977	8 June 1997
Paraguay	10 June 1992[a]	10 September 1992
Peru	28 April 1978	28 July 1978
Philippines	23 October 1986	23 January 1987
Poland	18 March 1977	18 June 1977

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Portugal	15 June 1978	15 September 1978
Republic of Korea	10 April 1990[a]	10 July 1990
Republic of Moldova	26 January 1993[a]	[b]
Romania	9 December 1974	23 March 1976
Russian Federation	16 October 1973	23 March 1976
Rwanda	16 April 1975[a]	23 March 1976
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 November 1981[a]	9 February 1982
San Marino	18 October 1985[a]	18 January 1986
Senegal	13 February 1978	13 May 1978
Serbia and Montenegro	12 March 2001	12 June 2001
Seychelles	5 May 1992[a]	5 August 1992
Sierra Leone	23 August 1996[a]	23 November 1996
Slovakia	28 May 1993[c]	1 January 1993
Slovenia	6 July 1992[c]	25 June 1991
Somalia	24 January 1990[a]	24 April 1990
South Africa	10 December 1998[a]	10 March 1999
Spain	27 April 1977	27 July 1977
Sri Lanka	11 June 1980[a]	11 September 1980
Sudan	18 March 1986[a]	18 June 1986
Suriname	28 December 1976[a]	28 March 1977
Sweden	6 December 1971	23 March 1976
Switzerland	18 June 1992[a]	18 September 1992
Syrian Arab Republic	21 April 1969[a]	23 March 1976
Tajikistan	4 January 1999[a]	4 April 1999
Thailand	29 October 1996[a]	29 January 1997
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	18 September 1994[c]	18 September 1994
Togo	24 May 1984[a]	24 August 1984

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Trinidad and Tobago	21 December 1978[a]	21 March 1979
Tunisia	18 March 1969	23 March 1976
Turkmenistan	1 May 1997[a]	[b]
Uganda	21 June 1995[a]	21 September 1995
Ukraine	12 November 1973	23 March 1976
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	20 May 1976	20 August 1976
United Republic of Tanzania	11 June 1976[a]	11 September 1976
United States of America	8 June 1992	8 September 1992
Uruguay	1 April 1970	23 March 1976
Uzbekistan	28 September 1995	[b]
Venezuela	10 May 1978	10 August 1978
Viet Nam	24 September 1982[a]	24 December 1982
Yemen	9 February 1987[a]	9 May 1987
Yugoslavia	2 June 1971	23 March 2001[e]
Zambia	10 April 1984[a]	10 July 1984
Zimbabwe	13 May 1991[a]	13 August 1991

In addition to the States parties listed above, the Covenant continues to apply in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China, and Macao Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China.[f]

[a] Accession.

[b] In the opinion of the Committee, the entry into force goes back to the date when the State became independent.

[c] Succession.

[d] Although a declaration of succession has not been received, the people within the territory of the State — which constituted part of a former State party to the Covenant — continue to be entitled to the guarantees enunciated in the Covenant in accordance with the Committee's established jurisprudence (see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Forty-ninth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/49/40), vol. I, paras. 48 and 49).

[e] The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was admitted to the United Nations by General Assembly resolution 55/12 of 1 November 2000. Under the terms of a subsequent declaration made by the Government, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia acceded to the Covenant with effect from 23 March 2001.

[f] For information on the application of the Covenant in Macao, Special Administrative Region, see *Official Records of the General Assembly, Fifty-fifth Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/55/40), chap. IV, sect. D, paras. 158-182. For information on the application of the Covenant in Hong Kong, Special Administrative Region, People's Republic of China, see ibid., *Fifty-first Session, Supplement No. 40* (A/51/40), chap. V, sect. B, paras. 78-85.

Annex III

List of States that have ratified or acceded to the First Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights as at 1 August 2003 (104)

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Algeria	12 September 1989[a]	12 December 1989
Angola	10 January 1992[a]	10 April 1992
Argentina	8 August 1986[a]	8 November 1986
Armenia	23 June 1993[a]	23 September 1993
Australia	25 September 1991[a]	25 December 1991
Austria	10 December 1987	10 March 1988
Azerbaijan	27 November 2001	27 February 2002
Barbados	5 January 1973[a]	23 March 1976
Belarus	30 September 1992[a]	30 December 1992
Belgium	17 May 1994[a]	17 August 1994
Benin	12 March 1992[a]	12 June 1992
Bolivia	12 August 1982[a]	12 November 1982
Bosnia and Herzegovina	1 March 1995	1 June 1995
Bulgaria	26 March 1992[a]	26 June 1992
Burkina Faso	4 January 1999[a]	4 April 1999
Cameroon	27 June 1984[a]	27 September 1984
Canada	19 May 1976[a]	19 August 1976
Cape Verde	19 May 2000[a]	19 August 2000
Central African Republic	8 May 1981[a]	8 August 1981
Chad	9 June 1995	9 September 1995
Chile	28 May 1992[a]	28 August 1992
Colombia	29 October 1969	23 March 1976
Congo	5 October 1983[a]	5 January 1984
Costa Rica	29 November 1968	23 March 1976
Côte d'Ivoire	5 March 1997	5 June 1997

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Croatia	12 October 1995[a]	
Cyprus	15 April 1992	15 July 1992
Czech Republic	22 February 1993[b]	1 January 1993
Democratic Republic of the Congo	1 November 1976[a]	1 February 1977
Denmark	6 January 1972	23 March 1976
Djibouti	5 November 2002	5 February 2003
Dominican Republic	4 January 1978[a]	4 April 1978
Ecuador	6 March 1969	23 March 1976
El Salvador	6 June 1995	6 September 1995
Equatorial Guinea	25 September 1987[a]	25 December 1987
Estonia	21 October 1991[a]	21 January 1992
Finland	19 August 1975	23 March 1976
France	17 February 1984[a]	17 May 1984
Gambia	9 June 1988[a]	9 September 1988
Georgia	3 May 1994[a]	3 August 1994
Germany	25 August 1993	25 November 1993
Ghana	7 September 2000	7 December 2000
Greece	5 May 1997[a]	5 August 1997
Guatemala	28 November 2000	28 February 2001
Guinea	17 June 1993	17 September 1993
Guyana[c]	10 May 1993[a]	10 August 1993
Hungary	7 September 1988[a]	7 December 1988
Iceland	22 August 1979[a]	22 November 1979
Ireland	8 December 1989	8 March 1990
Italy	15 September 1978	15 December 1978
[Jamaica[d]]		
Kyrgyzstan	7 October 1995[a]	7 January 1996
Latvia	22 June 1994[a]	22 September 1994

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Lesotho	7 September 2000	7 December 2000
Libyan Arab Jamahiriya	16 May 1989[a]	16 August 1989
Liechtenstein	10 December 1998[a]	10 March 1999
Lithuania	20 November 1991[a]	20 February 1992
Luxembourg	18 August 1983[a]	18 November 1983
Madagascar	21 June 1971	23 March 1976
Malawi	11 June 1996	11 September 1996
Mali	24 October 2001	24 January 2002
Malta	13 September 1990[a]	13 December 1990
Mauritius	12 December 1973[a]	23 March 1976
Mexico	15 March 2002	15 June 2002
Mongolia	16 April 1991[a]	16 July 1991
Namibia	28 November 1994[a]	28 February 1995
Nepal	14 May 1991[a]	14 August 1991
Netherlands	11 December 1978	11 March 1979
New Zealand	26 May 1989[a]	26 August 1989
Nicaragua	12 March 1980[a]	12 June 1980
Niger	7 March 1986[a]	7 June 1986
Norway	13 September 1972	23 March 1976
Panama	8 March 1977	8 June 1977
Paraguay	10 January 1995[a]	10 April 1995
Peru	3 October 1980	3 January 1981
Philippines	22 August 1989[a]	22 November 1989
Poland	7 November 1991[a]	7 February 1992
Portugal	3 May 1983	3 August 1983
Republic of Korea	10 April 1990[a]	10 July 1990
Romania	20 July 1993[a]	20 October 1993
Russian Federation	1 October 1991[a]	1 January 1992

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification*	*Date of entry into force*
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	9 November 1981[a]	9 February 1982
San Marino	18 October 1985[a]	18 January 1986
Senegal	13 February 1978	13 May 1978
Serbia and Montenegro	6 September 2001	6 December 2001
Seychelles	5 May 1992[a]	5 August 1992
Sierra Leone	23 August 1996[a]	23 November 1996
Slovakia	28 May 1993[b]	1 January 1993
Slovenia	16 July 1993[a]	16 October 1993
Somalia	24 January 1990[a]	24 April 1990
South Africa	28 August 2002	28 November 2002
Spain	25 January 1985[a]	25 April 1985
Sri Lanka[a]	3 October 1997	3 January 1998
Suriname	28 December 1976[a]	28 March 1977
Sweden	6 December 1971	23 March 1976
Tajikistan	4 January 1999[a]	4 April 1999
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	12 December 1994[a]	12 March 1995
Togo	30 March 1988[a]	30 June 1988
[Trinidad and Tobago[c]]		
Turkmenistan[f]	1 May 1997[a]	1 August 1997
Uganda	14 November 1995	14 February 1996
Ukraine	25 July 1991[a]	25 October 1991
Uruguay	1 April 1970	23 March 1976
Uzbekistan	28 September 1995	28 December 1995
Venezuela	10 May 1978	10 August 1978
Zambia	10 April 1984[a]	10 July 1984

(Footnotes on following page)

(Footnotes to annex III)

[a] Accession.
[b] Succession.
[c] Guyana denounced the Optional Protocol on 5 January 1999 and reacceded on the same day subject to reservations, with effect from 5 April 1999. Guyana's reservation elicited objections from six States parties to the Optional Protocol.
[d] Jamaica denounced the Optional Protocol on 23 October 1997, entering into effect from 23 January 1998.
[e] Trinidad and Tobago denounced the Optional Protocol on 26 May 1998 and reacceded on the same day subject to reservations, with effect from 26 August 1998. Trinidad and Tobago's reservation elicited objections from numerous States parties to the Optional Protocol. Following the Committee's decision in case No. 845/1999 (*Kennedy* v. *Trinidad and Tobago*) of 2 November 1999, declaring the reservation invalid, Trinidad and Tobago again denounced the Optional Protocol on 27 March 2000, entering into effect from 27 June 2000. Cases pending against Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago are still under examination before the Committee.
[f] In the opinion of the Committee, the entry into force goes back to the date when the State became independent.

Annex IV

List of States that have ratified or acceded to the Second Optional Protocol to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, aiming at the abolition of the death penalty, as at 1 August 2003 (50)

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession*	*Date of entry into force*
Australia	2 October 1990*	11 July 1991
Austria	2 March 1993	22 June 1993
Azerbaijan	22 January 1999*	22 April 1999
Belgium	8 December 1998	8 March 1999
Bosnia and Herzegovina	16 March 2001	16 June 2001
Bulgaria	10 August 1999	10 November 1999
Cape Verde	19 May 2000*	19 August 2000
Colombia	5 August 1997	5 November 1997
Costa Rica	5 June 1998	5 September 1998
Croatia	12 October 1995*	12 January 1996
Cyprus	10 September 1999	10 December 1999
Denmark	24 February 1994	24 May 1994
Djibouti	5 November 2002	5 February 2003
Ecuador	23 February 1993*	23 May 1993
Finland	4 April 1991	11 July 1991
Georgia	22 March 1999*	22 June 1999
Germany	18 August 1992	18 November 1992
Greece	5 May 1997*	5 August 1997
Hungary	24 February 1994*	24 May 1994
Iceland	2 April 1991	11 July 1991
Ireland	18 June 1993*	18 September 1993
Italy	14 February 1995	14 May 1994
Liechtenstein	10 December 1998	10 March 1999
Lithuania	27 March 2002	27 June 2002

State party	*Date of receipt of the instrument of ratification or accession*	*Date of entry into force*
Luxembourg	12 February 1992	12 May 1992
Malta	29 December 1994	29 March 1995
Monaco	28 March 2000*	28 June 2000
Mozambique	21 July 1993*	21 October 1993
Namibia	28 November 1994*	28 February 1995
Nepal	4 March 1998	4 June 1998
Netherlands	26 March 1991	11 July 1991
New Zealand	22 February 1990	11 July 1991
Norway	5 September 1991	5 December 1991
Panama	21 January 1993*	21 April 1993
Paraguay	28 July 2003	28 October 2003
Portugal	17 October 1990	11 July 1991
Romania	27 February 1991	11 July 1991
Serbia and Montenegro	6 September 2001	6 December 2001
Seychelles	15 December 1994*	15 March 1995
Slovakia	22 June 1999*	22 September 1999
Slovenia	10 March 1994	10 June 1994
South Africa	28 August 2002	20 November 2002
Spain	11 April 1991	11 July 1991
Sweden	11 May 1990	11 July 1991
Switzerland	16 June 1994*	16 September 1994
The former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia	26 January 1995*	26 April 1995
Turkmenistan	12 January 2000*	12 April 2000
United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland	10 December 1999	10 March 2000
Uruguay	21 January 1993	21 April 1993
Venezuela	22 February 1993	22 May 1993

* Accession.